

Lynn, Mass.

January 28, 1924.

To the Members of the Breed Family Association.

It has been a policy of the Association to hold a Winter Meeting at which papers are presented which will increase the fund of knowledge available regarding the Breed Family. At the meeting held on December 27, 1923, four papers were read which added materially to the history of the Family; they are given in full in the mimeograph records attached herewith. These mimeograph sheets begin with page 56 so that the paging of this issue will accord with the last issue.

Not only does the Association endeavor to extend its influence by recording Breed Family history and by improving its genealogical records, but also by preserving existing landmarks relating to the Family. To this latter end, the Executive Committee have decided to restore the tombstone of Ensign Joseph Breed, one of the original Allen Breed's grandsons, who is buried in the Western Burial Ground, West Lynn, Mass. This restoration is in the hands of a special committee consisting of Professor Charles B. Breed and Miss Susan L. Johnson. The stone to be restored is one of the oldest, if not the oldest Breed stone in existence. Most of the inscription upon it has been obliterated, but the correct original wording has been found in dependable records. The new stone will be placed this coming spring. The cost of the restoration is to be met entirely through voluntary subscriptions; the amount required for the entire work will not exceed \$70. Any desiring to assist can do so by forwarding their subscription to the Secretary.

The Secretary is receiving additional genealogical records from members of the Association. Some branches of the Family are still incomplete. She will appreciate a genealogical list of your branch if you have not yet sent it to her. Will you also notify her of any births or deaths of any Breeds, whether or not they belong to your immediate branch.

During the past year several members have asked if any of their ancestors were enrolled in the Revolutionary War. The paper presented by Warren M. Breed at the recent Winter Meeting contains a list of Breeds who fought in the "Wars of our Country". The compilation prepared for the Secretary by Mrs. Olive R. Buckley, of the Breeds from Connecticut who enlisted in the Revolutionary War has also been of assistance in this respect. We hope that other members of the Association will be inspired by their work to prepare a similar list of Breeds who enlisted from other States, so that we will have a complete roll of Breeds who fought in the Revolutionary War.

The Annual Meeting, held last June, was attended by upwards of sixty members. It was one of the most successful annual dinners that has been held. Dr. Nathaniel P. Breed, acting as toastmaster, introduced the retiring President, Professor Charles B. Breed, the new President, Dr. Lewis S. Breed; also Mr. William Basset and Mr. Charles L. Burrill, former State Treasurer of Massachusetts, all of whom made short addresses.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected:

Dr. Lewis S. Breed, President, Boston

Rev. Dwight Payson Breed, Vice President, Chicago

Mr. William C. Breed, Vice President, New York City

Dr. Nathaniel P. Breed, Vice President, Lynn

Lieut. Commander George B. Breed, Vice President,
Germantown, Pa.

S. Ellen Breed, Secretary, Lynn

Robert W. Breed, Treasurer, Lynn

Three Executive committee members, Henry F. Tapley, Warren M. Breed, and Marion B. Proctor automatically resigned and their places were filled by the election of Florence B. Aldrich, Francis S. Breed and H. Morris Kelley, all of Lynn.

The Association is steadily growing, 47 members joined during the past year, making the total 267 at the present time.

With cordial greetings,

Sarah Ellen Breed,

Secretary

NATHAN BREED

Prepared by Sallie H. Hacker, of Lynn, Mass.

Presented at meeting of Breed Family Association, - Dec. 27, 1923.

Nathan Breed was born in Lynn, January 28, 1794. He was seventh in direct line from Allen Breed, who came from England in 1630; the line being - Allen(1), Allen(2), Samuel, Jabez, Nathan and James.

Nathan was born on land that had been in possession of his family since his great-grandfather Jabez, who was born in 1696, and I don't know how much longer. I have a copy of Jabez Breed's will wherein the land is mentioned. The land was disposed of by Nathan Breed's heirs last year - 1922 - an unusual record.

He inherited sterling qualities from his parents, James Breed and Hannah Alley Breed, and good business ability from his father, who was a tallow chandler and soap maker. His father, who had a sense of humor and whose witty sayings one runs across in the records of the times, characterized his three boys as follows:- "Isaiah for learning", Nathan for planin', and 'Jeems' for diviltry. "Jeems" went to sea and died young. Isaiah we have heard of through a delightful paper read last year by his granddaughter, Mary Blake Breed.

Nathan was one of the earliest men engaged in the shoe business. I remember asking him once how he got money to go into business, and he told me he taught school. He was never a shoemaker, as one account of him erroneously stated. He began by buying small pieces of stock of Micajah Burrill and having them made up into children's shoes, and later became one of the most prominent and extensive shoe manufacturers, his shoes going into most of the states in the Union and into Canada. The shoes in the early days were not made in the little shops, but the soles and uppers were cut there and were put out to be bound by the women and made by the men. This was the beginning of the little "10-footer" shoe shops; and when Nathan Breed built his two-story and a half factory it caused as much talk, so old Mr. Thomson told us, as the new Vamp Building did a few years ago. The making of shoes was also done outside of Massachusetts, thus building up the formerly well known "shoe express" business - the carriers taking large cases of cut stock and returning with the made-up-shoes.

In those early days trade was carried on by barter; shoes were carried to Boston in saddle bags on horseback and paid for in groceries, shoe stock and dry goods. This barter plan of paying for work, to a system of order, was effected in the spring of 1829 by Isaiah Breed, James Pratt and Nathan Breed. William Ingalls was placed in charge of a store established by them, which they called the Union Store. At first orders were taken only from the proprietors, goods being sold to the public generally for cash. Later, however, orders were accepted from any manufacturer in good credit. Micajah Pratt and Samuel Boyce afterwards had an interest in the store.

Nathan Breed early showed his philanthropic spirit by advancing money to his friends and to the women employees to buy the new sewing machines then being introduced, which increased their income. They often left their bank-books in the safe at the factory, so it became a sort of Savings Bank Repository. One Scotch lady who came over here with her family often told me how indebted she was to my grandfather, as he loaned her money to establish her millinery business without any security, only an introduction from James N. Buffum, who had met the family in Scotland.

He was always thoughtful of his workmen and used to send over from the Union Store molasses and ginger with which to mix up some "ginger beer" in the water bucket which stood in the rear of each room; and when he built his house he had a whole barrel of molasses, and ginger to suit, placed in the cellar so the men could quench their thirst and not be tempted to stray away for something stronger. His charities were extended, and he would consult with his trusted foreman, William Thompson, who knew everybody, as to what could be done.

Nathan Breed also assisted a former employee, John C. Abbott, to go into business in St. Louis under the firm name of Hood and Abbott. They later extended their business to Nashville, Tennessee. As Nathan Breed's business grew, he left it largely to his son-in-law, Henry M. Hacker, whom he had taken into partnership, and William Thompson, his faithful foreman, - going to the factory in the morning, looking over the books, signing the checks, and departing for the day, turning his attention to other matters. He was very much interested in the growth of Lynn and did his full share toward its development. He bought land all about the town and improved the same by cutting streets through and setting out trees. He, with his brother Isaiah, was instrumental in having the Boston and Maine (then the Eastern) Railroad run through this part of the town instead of down beyond the Common, where the Saugus Branch now runs. It was two other Breed brothers who were the prime movers in having the Saugus Branch there later, - Henry A. Breed and Andrew Breed. When the cut was made for the Eastern Railroad through Smith's field and a part of his father's, James Breed's, land (I have a copy of that deed), Nathan with his "planning" propensity secured, with the assistance of his brother Isaiah, the cuttings and used the dirt to fill in land that he owned off Union Street, cutting through Mulberry Street, and planting it with mulberry trees to raise silk worms to supply a silk mill in West Lynn.

He and Isaiah also were instrumental in having Oxford Street cut through to High Street. As a member of the Sagamore Hotel Corporation he withdrew when he learned that a bar for the sale of liquor was to be established in the house, for he was a temperance man, tho not a fanatic, using it in case of sickness. He likewise withdrew from the movement to cut through Central Avenue when he heard that a theatre was to be built on it, proving his adherence to principle above profit.

Nathan Breed was for thirty-six years a director of the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, later the First National and now the Essex Trust Company, and for many years a trustee of the Lynn Institution for Savings, of which he was one of the founders. He with five other men founded the Lynn Gas Light Company in 1853 and was a director for many years. It is now the Gas & Electric Company, one of the finest in the country.

He was greatly opposed to slavery and never cared whether his opponent was a customer, past or prospective, in an argument on the subject. His house was one of the stations of the "underground railway" for the fugitive slaves on their way to Canada.

Nathan Breed married Mary Eastman Swett, daughter of Colonel Moses Sweet and Sarah Hannaford, October 27, 1819. They had seven children. In 1833 he built the big house that used to stand on Broad Street where Sealehuber's and the Carissimi Apartment House now stand. He received the land from his father and moved his father's house to the back of the lot, on the corner of Silsbee Street and Silsbee Street Court, where it now stands, much altered on account of the change of grade in the street, two stores running out from it to the street, and the roof made square instead of the old pitch roof. The bay window at the side was the front door. The house that Nathan Breed built was large, to gratify his love of entertaining and to house the home for poor children that he had in mind. It had twenty-five rooms in all, seventeen of which were bed-rooms. It stood on a commanding site some way back from the street, on rising ground terraced to the house, with a high picket fence in front, and over the gate of the brick walk leading to the front door was suspended an iron framed lantern holding a gas light. It was an imposing place and was always spoken of in those days as "The Mansion." At the rear of the house, on land that ran back to Silsbee Street, was a beautiful garden laid out in walks bordered by hedges of box and planted with many fruit and shade trees.

Here he entertained extensively, for he was a Friend or Quaker and they believed in hospitality. Even in my young days, as I went there to live, we rarely sat down to table without several guests, and at Monthly Meeting, Quarterly Meeting and Yearly Meeting times the house was full. He was also very fond of children and was never happier than when he filled one of his "Carryalls" (as a two-seated covered carriage was called in those days) with a lot of children and took them to Nahant or somewhere to drive, and the stories of the early days and the adventures on his travels (for he traveled extensively) were listened to with keenest pleasure by the children. The Home for Little Wanderers in Boston especially interested him, and he would have the children down to play in the garden. When he died in 1872 he left fifty thousand dollars to found a home like it, the home to be in his big house, but instead the income is used to care for poor children in their homes, the charity being called "The Lynn Home for Children" and with the "Aid Society of the Day Nursery" forms the "Child Welfare" society.

His father, James in his old age expressed a wish to see all his descendants, so Nathan sent to all the children, grandchildren, etc., and in twenty-four hours ninety-three were gathered together in Nathan Breed's house. They all signed their names, except the

children too young, and their parents signed for them. The original paper with the signatures is in the Essex Institute in Salem, I think.

In closing, I am going to quote from a paper on "Quakers and Their Customs," that I wrote for the Lynn Historical Society some years ago:- "But perhaps dearest of all to our Lynn friends was the quarterly Meeting held in Lynn in August, and now can I better close my paper than with true Quaker hospitality invite you to spend the day with me in an old house that used to stand on Broad Street and with which many of you are familiar. Nathan Breed's, preparations for this day had been going on for some time; you as guests did not know it, but the family did! For bright and early Monday morning they were turned out of their rooms to take up their abode in the attic for a week, and the seventeen sleeping rooms that the house contained, with the exception of those occupied by the servants, were put in order for guests. This may seem rather hard on the family, but if you had seen the five cozy rooms that that big attic was turned into you would be, as did some of the guests, to be considered one of the family! In the yard a like transformation took place. As this Friend owned woodland, farmland and salt marsh, which required all kinds of carts and implements to work, sheds were scattered about for their accommodation. These were all emptied of their contents and they with the barn and the hitching posts made ready for use. The genius who presided over the household affairs for about forty years was one of that fine type of New Hampshire women - strong, mentally and physically, brusque in manner, but with the kindest heart in the world and equal to any emergency; and with a previous training in a hotel she was able to assume all the care of the house, leaving the host and hostess free to entertain their guests. With well-trained servants under her - she wouldn't have them if they were not - and a number of helpers from outside who always came at Quarterly Meeting time, the large number of guests were easily taken care of. To cook for them were employed two large old-fashioned brick ovens, about four feet deep, which required a "slice" or even shovel to take the things out, a large range set in the side of the chimney, a modern cook stove, and a boiler which would hold ten pairs of chickens at a time.

After breakfast, while still at the table, the Bible was brought and the host read a chapter, as was the daily custom of the Friends, after which a prayer was offered or remarks made. After the breakfast was cleared away the table was reset for luncheon for the Friends who came from Salem, Danvers and the surrounding towns. Then began the preparations for the event of the day - the quarterly Meeting dinner - and the long table which seated twenty-four comfortably was made to look its best. Dinner in those days was served in two courses, the meat course and desert, but what was wanting in those two courses was out of the reach of the Lynn markets. At each end of the table was a large piece of roast beef; and in the center a piece of white halibut covered with egg sauce, as delicious to the eye as to the taste, while scattered along the table were chickens, lamb, ham, etc. and every vegetable you can think of. Opposite each piece of meat was seated a good carver, and with the servants, assisted by the granddaughters of the house, the guests were easily and quickly served.

One tall red-headed bashful young man from "Down East" was a constant source of delight to those wicked granddaughters. They passed him more things than even a country boy could eat, for the pleasure of seeing him blush and hearing him say, "I wouldn't choose any, thank thee." With the dessert came all kinds of pies, from blueberry and gooseberry to cream and lemon, capped by that beautiful golden brown pyramid called a Quarterly Meeting plum pudding. The table was always filled twice, sometimes more.

After dinner you could walk or drive, as this Friend not only put his own horses and carriages at the disposal of his guests but borrowed those of his neighbors for their use. After tea, which was usually attended by more guests than at dinner, a social evening was spent in the parlors, when Friend met Friend not only in name but in reality from all parts of the country. About nine o'clock, when the Friends began to return from the various religious and committee meetings, a hush came over the assembly, or as they expressed it, they "fell into silence," and in the hour which followed, the solemn stillness, the beautiful words of the prayer, or the earnest exhortation of the preacher only served to deepen and strengthen the friendship of those present and make them feel "it was good to be there." At last the most prominent Friend present extended his hand to his neighbor and with a quiet grasp and the kindly "fare thee well" of the Friends, Quarterly Meeting day was over!

- THE BREED FAMILY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA -

Prepared by Mary Bidwell Breed, Ph.D. Director of Margaret Morrison Carnegie College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Presented at meeting of Breed Family Association, Dec. 27, 1923.

In 1823, just 100 years ago, George Breed of Norwich, Connecticut, left the home of his family to become a pioneer in the West. He went first to Poland, Ohio, a town in what was then known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut, but in less than a year he removed, on the advice of his father, to what seemed a more promising location at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. With a certain shrewdness George Breed's father pointed out to him that Pittsburgh was already a great center for river traffic, and that he would "get ahead" in a worldly sense more rapidly there than at a place less favored by natural location, such as Poland. The prophetic wisdom of this advice need not be emphasized by any remarks at the present day.

This George Breed, who was willing to act on parental advice, was a great-grandson of that John Breed of whom Mrs. Buckley told this Association at its March meeting, 1923. John Breed, as you will remember, was a grandson of the immigrant Allen, and settled at Stonington, Ct., where his grave is to be found at the present day. His youngest son, Gershom, settled at Norwich, Ct. about 1750, and brought up a large family, including Shubal Breed, whose son is the subject of this sketch. Shubal married Lydia Perkins in 1786, and they had seven children who grew to maturity. Of these, the second son, born in 1799, the year that George Washington died, was named after the Father of His Country, thus pleasantly departing from the tradition of the Old Testament names in the last two generations.

Young George Breed, who left home at the age of 24, carried off probably no other assets than his fine physique, his courage, and his keen intelligence. While his father had been a graduate of Yale College, George had been deprived of the advantage of a college education, probably on account of the bad state of the family finances. He was a great reader, however, and wrote a concise, pungent, vivid English. Moreover, he had many personal advantages, for he was six feet four inches tall, and very well proportioned, so that he was always a striking figure. The portraits now extant, though painted in his later years, when he had grown very heavy, show a man of well-shaped head, strong features, thick white hair, and piercing eyes.

About two years after he had settled in Pittsburgh, while making a visit to his family and friends in New England, George Breed renewed an acquaintance made several years before with Anna Williams, daughter of Abiathar Williams, of Taunton, Mass., married her, and brought her West with him over the mountains to make a home. They had two little sons, Charles and George, and from letters which I have in my possession written by Mr. Breed to the father of his first wife, one can draw a picture of their too brief happiness and

of the young husband's ardent devotion and deep contentment. Yet it was something like exile for both of them. At that time travel to and from the East was still more or less precarious, and the journey to Norwich or Taunton sometimes took two weeks. Stage coaches and canal boats were used,--the canal boats being drawn over the mountains on what were known as "Portage Roads." There is no record that Anna Williams Breed ever returned to Taunton for a visit, although it is probable that her husband made at least one business trip there before her death. She was homesick at times, and probably more so after the death of her first child in 1828. She herself died in 1829, and the second child the year after. George Breed buried his young wife and the two little boys all three in the same grave in the old burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, and found himself in the autumn of 1830 widowed and childless. For three years we have no record of what his life was like, but loneliness was inevitable for a man so domestic in his tastes and with his affections so centered in his family. That he cherished Anna's memory all his life is shown by his correspondence with her father and other relatives. He even named his eldest daughter for her, and later took his second wife and their children to visit the Williams family.

In 1833, he met the sister of one of his intimate friends, Richard Edwards, a young man who had also come to Pittsburgh from New England and who went to the same church with George Breed. This sister, Rhoda Ogden Edwards, was six years younger than George, tall, fine looking, with the dark hair and dark eyes so often found in the Edwards family, and said to originate with that Elizabeth Tuttle Edwards whose checkered history formed a topic for the talk of Hartford in the 17th century. George and Rhoda began their courtship while they were both singing in the volunteer choir of the church. They were married in October 1833 and had eight children, five of whom grew to maturity.

George Breed was a merchant and importer. There are still a few old houses in Pittsburgh where to set the table on feast days and wedding days they bring out the French porcelain that their forebears bought from him. He also owned considerable tracts of land in and around Pittsburgh. A region of the city is still known as Breed's Hill, and a street there is called Breedshill street, although this land has not been in the possession of George Breed's family for many decades. For his own dwelling he bought in the year 1838 a large, substantially built farm house some two miles out of town, in Oakland, a district which long since became a part of the growing city of Pittsburgh. This place was occupied by his family until 1921, when after the death of his daughter, it was sold. His removal to this outlying suburb, as it was then, was influenced by the formation of what was known as the Third Church Colony, a group of young men with growing families, who were closely associated in the new Third Presbyterian Church, and who left the smokey center of the city and bought or built themselves houses on the high land of Oakland, in surroundings then quite rural. The group was somewhat clannish. They not only went to the same church, and lived in the same neighborhood, and intermarried in the next generation, but they even chose their cemetery lots in the same district in the

old Allegheny cemetery. There one can trace to this day the various ramifications of such old family names as Breed, Albree, Edwards, Zug, Bidwell, and others.

Mr. Breed was always interested in various charitable enterprises, especially hospitals. He was one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and also of the hospital for the insane which is now known as Dixmont. The latter institution owns one of the portraits still in existence. As a business man he was prosperous and upon his death left an estate which made his five children financially independent. He died during the Civil War, at the comparatively early age of 64. His death was undoubtedly hastened by the anxieties and the emotional strain of the war.

One of the outstanding influences in George Breed's life was the inherited family tradition of his second wife, Rada Edwards, who was a great-grand-daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the theologian. As the biologists would say, the Edwards blood is apt to be "dominant" and I suspect that George Breed was not often allowed to forget that his wife came from a family noted not only for their brilliant minds, but also for their piety. One of his more modern sons-in-law delighted to tell of an incident that is doubtless characteristic. Mr. Breed was sitting on the front porch of his home watching the female members of his family depart to attend some church service. The young man, who was then in attendance on the daughter whom he afterwards married, lingered behind, and Mr. Breed favored him with a knowing wink and the remark that it was quite possible to overdo this matter of church attendance. Yet he conformed in all ways to his wife's wishes and was himself not only a good citizen but a sincerely religious man. That dominating Jonathan Edwards tradition is still felt by his later descendants, all of whom have been brought up in the shadow of certain admonitions about the standard of life and conduct set by the stern old thinker. On the other hand, it is probably due to George Breed's more liberal ideas that his children were allowed to grow up without undue restrictions on their amusements. They played cards, and went to dances and to theatres. The whole family were interested in music, there was a good library in the house, and they were all given the best education that was available at their time, in that part of the country. The youngest son, David, carried out the Edwards tradition of becoming a minister. He was the only one of the sons who succeeded in going through college, and his career would need a separate account. The second son, Henry, was of the minimum military age at the outbreak of the Civil War and interrupted his education to volunteer as a private. He afterwards became a second-lieutenant, and served in the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Antietam through the battle of Gettysburg. His army career might also form the subject of a separate sketch. George Breed's oldest son, Richard, married young and was not able to take an active part in the Civil War.

These 3 sons and the 2 daughters, Sarah and Emma, who grew to maturity, all married and had children. All five of this generation have lived more than three score years and ten, but not one only survives, the youngest son. Nineteen grand-children of George Breed and

Rhoda Ogden Edwards lived to adult age, and 17 still survive. There are at present 28 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren. Of the grandsons of George Breed, all but one went to college, and it is perhaps noteworthy that the one who did not go to college has made the greatest financial success of any of his generations. The others attended the following institutions: Amherst College, Princeton University, Rensselaer Polytechnic, University of Pennsylvania, United States Naval Academy, University of Pittsburgh. Only one of the grand-daughters went to college. In the next generation, however, that of George Breed's -great-grandchildren, two of the young women have recently graduated from Smith and Wellesley Colleges, fully half of the other girls are either in college at the present time or intend to go, and all of the great-grandsons will have taken some form of higher education.

In the late war, none of the descendants of military age were draftee--they all anticipated the draft, and were already in one branch or other of the service. In fact, everybody did at least their bit.

The grandchildren of George Breed are not part of the "older generation." It is possible, therefore, to generalize a little about them, and one or two facts stand out clearly. While some of them have taken part in the great industry of the Pittsburgh district--the steel industry--and in other forms of business, yet most of the men are in the professions, and most of the women, have married professional men. Among these professions are the ministry, the law, medicine, college teaching, secondary teaching, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry, newspaper work, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Army. They are not scattered all over the United States, from New Hampshire and Rhode Island in the East to California in the West. In Pittsburgh, only a few remain.

But however widely separated geographically, certain inherited traits are easily recognized, even in the rising generation. As a group, they habitually pay their bills on time, and live within their incomes. They choose their associates from people of their own kind, but are comparatively indifferent to what is merely fashionable. They support some church, and most of them take active part in religious, philanthropic, civic, or educational work. And they still listen to parental advice.

DR. BOWMAN BREED

Read by Dr. Nathaniel P. Breed at meeting of
Breed Family Association Dec. 27, 1923

The paper to be read to-night concerning Dr. Bowman Breed is mainly one that was prepared by Mrs. Arthur J. Phillips of the Lynn Historical Society and by her courtesy to be used for the records of the Breed Family Association. But Mrs. Phillips agreed with Dr. Breed's daughter who was asked to give some account of her father's life tonight that a little more personal touch could with propriety be added to the purely historical record of Dr. Breed's life; that in addition to the record of the noteworthy amount he had accomplished in a brief forty-one years of life, some attempt should be made to present to the family an impression of his rare personality, his charm of manner, his abounding love and charity in thought as well as in deed.

Mrs. Phillips said:- "It was hard for me to write the account of his life without putting in something more personal. I wanted to tell of his great love for little children and how they adored him, of the wonderful stories he would tell them and of the songs he composed to go with the stories; of the way the people loved him and of the saddened crowds who stood motionless on the sidewalks as we rode to the church and how they stood there till the services in the crowded church were over and they watched the one they had loved carried away."

Many of the "Lord's patients", as he called them, could have testified to his goodness to them in their sickness and sorrow. Mrs. Phillips' paper is as follows:-

Dr. Bowman Bigelow Breed was born in Lynn on the 29th of February, 1832, in the house which stood until the date of Lynn's great fire in 1889, on the corner of Broad and Exchange Streets, the Lynn Business College now occupying that site.

He was the son of Isaiah and Sally Preston Breed; his father Isaiah was one of the most prominent of Lynn's citizens and during his life held many prominent public positions; he was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Eastern Railroad, and was also President of the Mechanics Bank, which position he held for thirty years.

Dr. Breed was a lineal descendant of the first Allen Breed, one of the early settlers of Lynn; his great-grandfather on his mother's side was a surgeon in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather on the same side, Francis Moore, was one of the brave men who threw overboard the tea at the Boston Tea Party.

Until he reached the age of fourteen his education was carried on at a small private school in Lynn, and at that age he went to Andover, Massachusetts, where he took a classical course in Phillips Academy, preparing him for entrance into college.

In 1849 he entered Amherst where he completed the four years course of study, being graduated in 1853. Here he maintained a most creditable rank in scholarship. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi society, and at his graduation became a member of the society Phi Beta Kappa, to which society only those are eligible who have ranked highest in their college course.

Having a desire to enter the medical profession, he pursued the full course of study in Harvard Medical School, 1853-1857, and at the close of that time visited Europe where he studied in the hospitals of Edinburgh, Dublin and Paris, and spent some time in travel. He remained abroad about two years and was called home by the illness of his father who died a few days after his return.

On his return from Europe in 1859 he commenced the practice of his profession in Lynn, and in the same year married, on October twentieth, Miss Hannah Putnam Pope, of Danvers, Massachusetts.

Then the war of the rebellion broke out and President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Dr. Breed was one of the first to volunteer, and received his commission as Surgeon of the 6th Massachusetts Three Months volunteers April 16, 1861. On his return at the end of the three months service he was appointed Medical Examiner of volunteers, which position he held until March 1862 when he was assigned as Acting Assistant Surgeon to the charge of the Circle Hospital, Washington, D.C., and afterwards to the Finlay Hospital in the same city.

In October of 1862 he was commissioned Surgeon of U.S. Volunteers and assigned to Newbern, N.C. as Medical Purveyor of the department in the field.

In December, 1863, he was ordered to Yorktown, Virginia, as Medical Director of that district.

In February, 1864, he was transferred to the Department of Missouri and placed in charge of the Prison Hospital at St. Louis.

His last transfer was made in June, 1864, when he assumed charge of a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, containing 1500 beds, where he remained until the hospital was broken up in July, 1865.

At this place occurred an incident which gives us a little idea of the esteem in which Dr. Breed was held at that time. When the news of the capture of Jefferson Davis reached Nashville those of the inmates of the hospital who were well enough to be about gathered together to celebrate the event. While they were so celebrating came word of the assassination of President Lincoln. The celebration was at once stopped and the boys returned to the hospital filled with desire for revenge on somebody and somehow. After quieting them as best he could, Dr. Breed finally gave them permission to go to the home of a Southerner in the town and compel him to display from his window a draped flag. The man was unwilling to do this, but at the very urgent request of the soldier boys he agreed to allow his colored servant to put out the flag. This did not satisfy the boys at all, and finally

to save himself from rough treatment he with his own hands flung out the flag, draped with the emblems of mourning.

For fear of trouble at this time extra guards were stationed at the various hospitals, but when it was suggested that guards be sent to this hospital where Dr. Breed was in charge, the Provost Marshal replied: "No extra guards are needed there; Dr. Breed is perfectly able to look after College Hill". College Hill was the name of the portion of the city in which the hospital was located.

Dr. Breed was mustered out of service August 5th, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, having been in service through the whole war.

At the close of the war Dr. Breed resumed his practice of medicine in Lynn, and remained here until the fall of 1866, when he was appointed Surgeon of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine.

One cold night in January, 1868, in the early evening the inmates of the Asylum were driven from the building by fire which destroyed the entire establishment. Through the efforts of Dr. Breed and his assistants all were saved, but the personal loss of Dr. Breed and his family was great.

Dr. Breed returned to Lynn after the fire, and resumed the practice of his profession here. Owing to the state of his health, caused by malaria contracted during his service in the war, he was unable to follow his profession, and gave up his practice in the summer of 1872 for the purpose of connecting himself with the "Lynn Reporter" of which he became joint proprietor with Mr. Peter L. Cox. In this position he remained until his death.

Dr. Breed was one of the Representatives in the Legislature from this city during the sessions of 1872 and 1873, being constant in attendance and a faithful worker on several committees. He was elected Alderman of this city for the year 1870 and subsequently served as member of the Common Council during the three years following, having been chosen President of that branch in 1871 and also in 1873--a position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the city up to the time of his death.

He was also an active and efficient member of the School Committee for several successive years.

He was one of a committee chosen from the city to select a design for the Soldiers' Monument which is erected in City Hall Square.

He was a valued member of several organizations including the Lynn Medical Society, the Grand Army of the Republic, Golden Fleece Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and Olivet Encampment of Knights Templar of Lynn.

He was also an active member of the Central Congregational Church and Society, a liberal contributor both of his time and means to every enterprise in which the society was engaged, and always took

a deep interest in the Sunday School.

Dr. Breed was the father of six children, three of whom died in infancy. A daughter Marian (Mrs. Grant Merrill Palmer) lives in Weston, Mass. One son, Preston E. Breed, resides in Racine, Wisconsin, and the younger son, Nathaniel Pope Breed, is following his father's profession in our city.

Dr. Breed died December 16, 1873, at his home on High Street in this city.

This closes the account of Dr. Breed's life as Mrs. Phillips wrote it. Remembering that he died in 1873 it is interesting to note how far in advance of his time he was. He took a hearty interest in all questions of reform. His mind was hospitable to new ideas and fresh truths. He favored the admission of woman to a place in the direction of public schools and her enjoyment of civil rights of suffrage and equality.

In his profession also, in his views concerning school and church administration, in his own intellectual and religious life Dr. Breed's ideas were at the time almost revolutionary but have since come to be generally accepted.

At his funeral services which were held in the old Central Church on Silsbee Street--services which so many of those who had cared for him wished to attend that there was not room in the church for them all--Rev. A. I. Carrier, his pastor and friend, paid the following tribute to his worth: "His was a life which appears unspotted by a single dark stain. I do not believe that any man is able truly to allege against him one solitary act unworthy of a Christian man and an honorable gentleman. What services to his country, state and city and to his fellow men at large, to the poor, the bereaved and the orphaned are revealed by a survey of his life."

It would be hard to find a life so short as his more full of usefulness or more constantly devoted to the unselfish service of men. The value of his service to the country during the late war and just after it in the organization and superintendence of hospitals cannot be too highly rated. I doubt if they have ever yet been recognized as they deserved.

He has lent a diligent and most efficient hand in all public matters that have come up among us during the past few years. In the council chambers, in the school board, as a public servant, as a private citizen, as a friend, of the poor, as a comrade to his fellow soldiers of the G. A. R., as a member of the church, in every place he displayed a shining merit."

THE BREED FAMILY

as participants in the WARS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Prepared by Warren M. Breed of Lynn, Mass.
Presented at meeting of Breed Family Association, -Dec. 27, 1923.

The frequent mention in history of the name of Breed in the lists of participants in the several wars of our country has suggested as an interesting feature of this mid-winter meeting a compilation of these names into a Roll of Honor; a list of those who have braved the dangers of war in the interest of community, state and nation that our women and children might be spared the barbarism of savage warfare, and that our entire population might enjoy the blessings of peace and independence.

In singling out this one line of endeavor it has not been without thought of the equally or more important service given the world by those who have won distinction in the professions of the ministry, the law, and in medicine, in politics, science and literature and in the activities of mercantile life.

Their names are, to us, honored because they bear the name of Breed, but, farther than that, they are, to most of us, names only, and of no further significance have the single one of ancestry.

May not all of these names become living personages, precious to us through family heritage, and honored because of their heroism and self sacrifice?

The list as given must be considered a preliminary list only. Our sources of information have been confined mainly to the "Breed Family Record", by Mr. J. Howard Breed, to local histories, to data gathered from the archives of our own Commonwealth, and to facts given by different members of our large Family.

The names presented this evening must be but a fraction of those bearing our surname who served their country in its hour of need, while there are hundreds more bearing other names, the descendants of the married daughters of the family.

Tonight, and as a beginning of the list, we will confine ourselves to those only bearing our surname.

I must leave it to you to connect these names with the several early branches and with your own ancestry. Our ancestral records are not sufficiently developed to easily locate all of these men at this time.

But they are all Breeds and as such I am sure this very imperfect list will be of interest to you.

The Pequot War.

The first important Colonial war was the Pequot War waged against Sassacus, Chief of the Pequots, in 1637. Aside from Allen¹ there was no member of the family of military age, and our names does not appear in the list of participants. But we do connect Allen¹ with this war through his appointment with two others in 1661 to examine "the request of Daniel Salmon for some land in regard he was a soldier at the Pequot War".^a

King Philip's War

In 1675, however, forty-five years after Allen settled in Lynn, we find among those serving in King Philip's War, the names of Timothy, Ensign Joseph, and Allen² Breed. These were all children of Allen². The stone marking the grave of Ensign Joseph may be found in the Western burial ground. This is the oldest Breed stone in the burial ground.

Timothy served in Capt. Appleton's Company^b against the Narragansetts, drawing, for his service on this expedition, the sum of 13-18. Later, under Capt. John Whipple, of Ipswich, he was credited, June 24, 1676, with L 3-0-0. He was of the sixteen men besides women and children who were assaulted by eight Indians who killed two of the number in an ambush, and the remaining women and children when later attacked by the Colonial troops. This disaster was a severe reproach to the guard, and in a popular rhyme of the day were remembered by

"Seven Indians and one without a gun,
Caused Capt. Nixon and forty men to run".^c

He was one of the signers with forty others to a petition for land grant in the Nipmuck country which was granted by the assignment of land in Narragansett No. 3, Socheagan West, now a part of Amherst, N. H.^d

Ensign Joseph joined his brother in the above petition and received with others a territory eight miles square in Worcester Co., the grant being made provided thirty families with an orthodox minister settle there within four years.^e Ensign Joseph was a member of the first board of Selectmen recorded in the town book, being one of seven chosen Jan. 3, 1692.^f

a. Lewis & Newhall's Hist. of Lynn, p. 252.

b. Bodge's "Soldiers, in King Philip's War", 1906 Ed. p. 157

c. Bodge, p. 285

d. Bodge, p. 422

e. Bodge, p. 407

f. Lewis & Newhall's Hist. of Lynn, p. 293

John Breed² was sent to the Mt. Hope region, serving five weeks, and was credited, Aug. 23, 1675, L 2 for his services. He was one of the grantees to land in Narragansett Township No. 2, (now Westminister), Mass.¹ Capt. John³ was in the expedition sent to Port Royal⁴ in one of the later French and Indian Wars.

Alwyn Breed was a member of Capt. Nicholas Manning's Co., serving in the Mt. Hope campaign, and also in recruiting the army after the Great Swamp Fight.¹

William Merriam,² who married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen¹ about 1653, was one of four Lynn men in Capt. Prentice's Co. of troopers of one of the Essex County troops sent in June 1675 against Philip at Mt. Hope.

The French and Indian War.

Following King Philip's War by a period of less than fifteen years came the French and Indian Wars, including under the names of

King William's War	1689-1697
Queen Anne's War	1702-1713
King George's War	1744-1748
French and Indian War	1754-1763

While these were all distinct wars the combatants were always the same, viz;— The French, the British, and the Indians as allies in each army. It will be noted that the four wars covered a period of but seventy-five years with an interim between the close of one war and the beginning of its successor of but five years, thirty-one years and six years respectively.

The last of these was that in which Braddock's Defeat occurred, when George Washington came into prominence by conducting a successful retreat, after the death of the Commander of the expedition. This war will be remembered for the death of Wolfe and Montcalm on the heights of Abraham, when the former General attempted the capture of Quebec. Quebec and Montreal were taken by the English, and the cession of Canada by the French, in 1763, ended the war.

This war our family sent six representatives.

Joseph Breed (of Lynn?) cordwainer, born in Charlestown, enlisted at the age of seventeen and was certified to at Boston, May 7, 1756. In October of the same year he was in camp at Fort William Henry. John Breed was of the 1st. Concord Co.¹ Allen, probably son of John just named, rendered service in 1761 of 31 weeks and 6 days as a member of Capt. Leonard Whiting's Co., and later as a private in Capt. Wm. Barron's Co.,. His residence is given as Concord.² Elisha was of Capt. White's Co., Col. Jos. William's regt., and was served one meal at Southborough Dec. 27, 1758. This was a case of billeting when the soldiers returned from camp.³ James and David Breed, both of Capt.

¹. Boage, pp. 417 & 418; also pp 65 & 66

². Boage, p. 276. E. Essex Antiquarian, vol. 2, no. 4, p. 147

³. Geo. A. Martin, Lit. D., Lynn Historical Socy. Repr. vol. 13, p. 75

⁴. Mass. Colonial Archives

Breed, both of Capt. Samuel Glover's Co., were included in the expedition against Canada, and each signed by his mark for his services.^j

This accounts for our six Breeds in the French & Indian War.^j

There is also mentioned a schooner Elizabeth A. Breed, six men, in the expedition against Cape Breton and for the service of garrison at Louisbourg, 1745 or 1746, in King William's War.^j

The Revolutionary War.

But a much larger demand was soon to be made than any hitherto for the storm gathering and soon to break in the War for Independence. In this war we have the names of upwards of fifty, seven of whom came from Lynn.^k The seven from Lynn were Amos, Aaron his son, Ephraim, Frederick, Joel, Joseph and Josiah. Amos, Ephraim, Joel and Joseph were all in the Concord and Lexington Battle, the last named being taken prisoner and confined thirty-three days before he was exchanged. He was also at Bunker Hill. He is named as Ensign in 1766 as a member of the 1st regiment of militia, Capt. Abner's Co.^m Ephraim owned 100 acres on Pine Hill and over 400 acres in Dungeon Pasture and Fresh Marsh. Frederick^o had a long and varied record. He enlisted when but nineteen and was commissioned Ensign the month following. He was present at the battles of Lexington, and Bunker Hill.. He enlisted a second time in 1776 and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant. He was present during the siege of Boston, and entered the town on its evacuation by the British. He marched with Capt. Newhall's Co. to New York and participated in the engagements around that city. He took part in the Battle of Trenton and was discharged in Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1777. Mr. J. Howard Breed says that he rose to the rank of Colonel, and the genealogical department of the Boston Transcript to that of Lieut. Colonel. Aaron Breed, according to Mr. Howard K. Sanderson, enlisted twice, first in Capt. Buffinton's Co., Col. Samuel Johnson's regiment, service three months and ten days; and again in Capt. Simeon Brown's Co., Col. Nathaniel Wade's regt., service five months and fifteen days. He was the father of the late Mrs. George Hood, (Miss Hermione Breed) and was known as "The Fighting Quaker". Aaron Breed also appears in connection with the War of 1812 as one of the owners of several private armed vessels to whom letters of marque were issued, and in consideration for such letters, he with his associate owners became bound to the United States in the sum of \$5,000.00 each.^u ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War", vol. 2, names two additional Aaron Breeds one of whom is credited with being at the Concord battle, and the other is credited with our first Aaron's second enlistment).

j. Mass. Colonial Archives

k. Howard K. Sandersons "Lynn in the Revolution", pp. 218-224, Part I.

m. Mass. Colonial Archives.

o. Sanderson, p. 221, Part 1.

u. Marlenead Historical Society

Joseph appears on a roll dated, Camp at Providence.^s We are also given three additional Josephs, one roll sworn to in Middlesex County, another as having received bounty from Capt. Daniel Bames for enlisting for eight months, dated May 22, 1778, and the third as having served 8 months 22 days at North River, Fort Clinton and Kings Ferry.^t

To these four Josephs we should add three more; one a sailor^x on the brigantine "Eagle", Capt. Wm. Groves, and two^x from Hopkinton, one of these in list of men raised for six months service, -return by Brig. General Patterson, -and the other aged twenty years under Capt. Dix, service five months and twenty-two days. We also find two additional Ephraims^x One in Capt. David Moore's Co., Col. John Jacobs' regiment, service two months and six days at Rhode Island, the other enlisted July 17, 1780, discharged Oct. 10, 1780. In Capt. Wm. Howe's Co., Col. John Rand's regiment.

Besides these from Lynn and those others mentioned in connection with the Lynn Breeds because of having like names, we find the names of three Georges^x all from Marblehead, one a seaman in the ship "Thorn" still another George in Col. Dayton's New Jersey regiment, x John Breed from Packersfield, now Nelson, N.H.,^x four Micah's or Micajah's from Marblehead, one of them a seaman on the ship "Gen. Gates". It is probable that the last named served on a privateer as we find a bill^y of his for material and work on Schooner Dolphin, privateer L 6-13, with an order to pay this amount to Frederick Breed as his (micajah's) wife "Jane is in great want of the same". There also appear the names of Nathaniel of Ashburnham,^x Nathaniel of Concord^x, Samuel^x, Seth and two Williams^x, Allen from Lynnfield and New Ipswich, N.H.,^z another Nathaniel[&] who was surgeon of the Co. from Nelson, N.H., John[&] son of the last named,[&] and Thomas K.,^a born in Sudbury, who enlisted in 1775 at the age of fourteen, again in 1777, and again in 1780 and was in the Battle of Bennington. Allen,^b son of Josiah previously named and cousin of Allen also before mentioned, enlisted at the age of sixteen at New Ipswich, N.H., and was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. Jesse^c was a midshipman on the frigate "Trumbull", was a prisoner on the ship "Jersey" in New York harbor, was carried to England and escaped to France in 1762. Stephen N.^d was drafted in 1776, was in the service. In 1777, volunteered in 1778, and again in 1779 twice, was drafted twice in 1780,

s. Sanderson, p. 223, part 1.

t. Mass. Soldiers & Sailors of the Rev'y. p. 456

x. Mass. Soldiers & Sailors of the Rev'y. pp. 454-459

y. Marblehead Historical Society.

z. Breed Family Record, No. 23

&	"	"	"	" 25
a.	"	"	"	" 26
b.	"	"	"	" 28
c.	"	"	"	" 185
d.	"	"	"	" 106

and was again in the service in 1781. Lieut. Breed (Christian name not given) was in Capt. Newhall's (1st.) Co., 27th regiment.

Mrs. F.C. Buckley, of the Stonington branch and consulting registrar of the Wisconsin D.A.R., also gives us the following names as a partial list from her branch of the family, viz:-

Oliver, born in Stonington, enlisted three times, and Stephen (this is probably the same as Stephen N., previously named), originally drafted in 1776 also volunteered in 1778, twice in 1779, and was drafted a second time in 1780. Jabez⁵ (Allen¹ John³ Allen² Allen¹), Gershom⁵ same ancestry, Capt. John⁴ mentioned as "Patriot in the Revolution". His daughter Grace was baptized as "daughter of Capt. John and Mary Breed", and his house was standing until late years with portholes near the roof where he fired upon the British." Capt. John⁵, Nathan⁵, (the grave of the latter marked by the Connecticut S.A.R.). Christopher, 4th regt. Conn. Line 1777-1781, 2d Lieut. David, John Jr., who signed the famous "New Haven Memorial", Shubael of Norwich, Conn. and John MacLaren members of the "Association against Illicit Trade", John, 3d military co., 12th regt., Capt. Eliphalet Buckley, John of a committee to secure money to purchase clothing for soldiers, and Joseph, wounded in Mass. and pensioned for service in Conn. Navy and Rhode Island.

Following the Revolutionary War peace reigned in the Republic for nearly thirty years and, when war was declared a second time against Great Britain in 1812, we find eleven of our name in the United States service six of whom came from Lynn.

War of 1812

The names of these eleven are, Sergt. Allen^e, Andrew Jr.,^e Joseph^e and William^e all of S. Newhall's Lynn Night Guards, the last named appearing on an "Officers" form of record; Sergt. Amos of Lieut. Col. S. Brimblecom's regt. of I. Perkin's Guard, Josiah of Capt. P. Well's Company, Lieut. Colonel J. Russell's regt., Rensselaer Breed,^f son of Elder Gershom Breed who drew a land warrant as did his brother James^f who served as substitute for Rensselaer during his sickness. Chas. A. Breed^g is named as a "Volunteer in the War of 1812", and Andrews Breed^h, fifth mayor of Lynn and father of Mrs. Enoch S. Johnson and grandfather of Miss Susan L. Johnson, both members of our Association, was Adjutant of the 4th regt. under Col. S. Brimblecom.

e. Pearson's Mass. Militia in the War of 1812. pp. 116 & 117 & 141

f. Breed Family reunion at Princeton, Ill., Sept. 1886, p. 17

g. Breed Family convention at Jamestown, N.Y., Sept. 1868, p. 17

h. Centennial memorial, Lynn, p. 159

Holton Johnson Breed^J was born in Lynn and had a brilliant record as master of many ships sailing out of Salem. He was son of Allen & Abigail (Lindsey) Breed, born in Lynn March 8, 1772, and died in Salem, April 16, 1868. "He was a shipmaster of the old school and in the second war with Great Britain won distinction as a privateersman, having been second Lieut. of the famous ship "America" on her fourth cruise, and having commanded those private armed vessels, the brigs "Grand Turk", and "Montgomery". The "America" was the fastest sailing vessel afloat during the war, and also the most fortunate. In the course of the war she netted her owners \$600,000.00. The "Grand Turk" was one of the finest vessels of her class, as famous for her good qualities as the "America" in some respects better, and also most fortunate as a cruiser. She captured during the war thirty ships, fourteen of them on her first voyage under Captain Breed. After one of his cruises, of one hundred nine days in the "Grand Turk" Capt. Breed was chased into Portland, Maine by a superior force, but he carried in thirty prisoners and prize goods of the value of \$65,000.00. Just before his entrance to the harbor at Salem, his brig was boarded by a person from Cape Ann who supposed the "Grand Turk" was a British cruiser, and not being undeceived by Capt. Breed he gave full information to the supposed British officer of the Yankee vessels expected, and offered supplies and provisions. "Captain Breed administered to him a heavy dose of tartar emetic and jalap in a glass of grog to cure his disposition for treason". In August, 1813, Captain Breed was one of the ten shipmasters who named the flag of truce brig "Henry" which proceeded to Halifax and obtained the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow, both of whom were killed in the action between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon". He himself was for several years the sole survivor of that gallant band. He was a man of remarkable bravery and energy, and his exploits, could they be written in full, would furnish many stirring chapters in the annals of Salem adventurous patriotism and maritime activity. Captain Breed married Nancy Symonds, and their daughter, Susan E. Breed, became the wife of Nathaniel Brown Perkins, both of Salem.

During the Revolutionary War the United States commissioned 1151^m privateers, 307 of which were from Massachusetts. Of these Salem alone fitted out 150 carrying more than 2000 guns.

During the War of 1812, 515 shipsⁿ were commissioned as privateers, 150 of these coming from our own Commonwealth.

From a table giving the home port of 250 of these 515, 40 were owned in Salem, 32 in Boston, and four in Marblehead.^k

J. Genealogies of Boston and Northeastern Mass., Vol. 2, p. 1042.

m. History of Am. Privateers, p. 506.

k. American Privateers, p. 422.

The Seminole War.The Mexican War.

The Seminole War of 1834-1842 against the Florida Indians, and the Mexican War of 1846-7 were both small wars in the number of men engaged, and practically all of the troops were of the Regular Army.

John Breed,^x of Manlius, N.Y., born June 15, 1812, a tanner by trade, went to Cuthbert, Alabama in 1827 and took part in the former war, while Chas. B. Breed,^z born Feb. 1, 1787, was in the latter war, was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, and was killed there by his nurse.

The Civil War of 1861-1865

The Civil War of 1861-1865 included thirteen of our name from Lynn. Of these Dr. Bowman B. Breed, father of Dr. Nathaniel P. Breed, a vice-president of our Association and a Major in the World War, was in the service of the Government during the entire war holding positions of responsibility in the medical department. At one time he also served as paymaster of his regiment. As surgeon of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Timothy Munroe, he departed for the South with his regiment April 15, 1861, four days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon. From this time until the end of the war in 1865 we find him in the service. He held numerous medical appointments of importance, his last charge being as head of a hospital in Nashville, Tenn. of 1500 beds. He was mustered out of the service, August 5, 1865 with the rank of Brevt. Lieut. Colonel. His later, and final, service in the United States Department of War was as Surgeon in charge of the Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine. He resigned this position in 1867 to return to civil life. He died Dec. 16, 1873.^k

Besides Dr. Breed, Corporal Geo. E. Breed was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864, Corporal Amos E. Corporal William J., and privates Elbridge H., two Benjamin M's. (one of whom died on a transport), James W. and Henry G. all enlisted for three years, and private George L. for one year. Sergt. James E., Wilfrid, his brother, and John H. also served in the 8th regt. Mass.^m Vols., Col. Coffin.

Besides these from Lynn we have Daniel Breed, prominent during the Civil War because of his work on the Underground Railway; liberating slaves - also Dr. Wm. M. Breed^o who married Miss Mary Basset Boyce of this city. He was Asst. Surgeon in the army hospital at Fifth and Buttonwood Streets, Philadelphia, and also surgeon in charge of the hospital at Sixteenth and Filbert Sts.

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- x. Breed Family Record, no. 142
 - z. Lossing's "Our Country" vo. 3, pp. 1337-1340.
 - k. Lynn Historical Society Register, 1915, p. 55
 - m. Breed Family Register, no. 246.
 - o. Breed family register, no. 269

Augustus L. Breed^P and Lieut. William H. Breed^P also appear as members of the 9th. and 5th. regiments of Vermont Volunteers respectively. Lieut. Breed was twice wounded and participated in twenty-two important engagements. H.A. Breed of Medford, father of William H. Breed, and grandfather of William L. Breed, both of Newton Centre and both members of our Association, sent a "Representative Recruit".^r

Commander George Breed has also given me the names, taken from the files of the Navy Department, at Washington, of Edward D. Breed who resigned as an Acting Midshipman July 1, 1866, of Edwin D. Breed, serving as Acting Masters Mate in the Mississippi Squadron, who died in 1863, and of Cyrus William Breed, appointed Acting Midshipman Dec. 6, 1861. He resigned as a Lieutenant in April, 1875.

The World War of 1914-1918

But I must hasten the completion of this paper lest I weary you beyond reason, and present to you the names of those participating in the latest war - the war of wars. In this war the name of Breed was well represented and its members in the service took an active and honorable part. Ten of our name went from Lynn to brave its perils, and all were spared injury in this terrible ordeal. Their names are as follows,^s viz:-

Major Nathaniel Pope Breed, M.D., son of Dr. Bowman B. Breed who served throughout the Civil War.

Capt. Amos F. Breed, Co. C., 166th Infantry, grandson of the late Hon. Amos F. Breed, of this city.

Lieut. Allen Webb Breed, 40th Field Artillery.

Ensign Philip Munro Breed, brother of the last named,
U.S.N.R. (2.)

Francis S. Breed, United States Naval Reserve

Robert Alley Breed, United States Naval Reserve

Bradford Ray Breed, United States Army

Lester Baxter Breed, Naval Aviation.

Harold F. Breed, brother of the last named, 101st Field Artillery Band.

Charles Alfred Breed, Students army training Corps of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, son of Professor Charles B. Breed, the former president of this Association.

Besides these from Lynn there should be added William M. Breed, Newton Centre, Mass., Master Engineer; William B., of Syracuse, N.Y., of the Harvard University Students Army Training Corps; Drury W., residence Williamstown, Mass., 104th Infantry; Melvin Farnsworth

p. Breed Family Register, no. 23

r. Mass. in Army and Navy, 1861-1865, State Library

s. State House, Boston. World War Div.

Breed, Reserve Corps, Watertown Arsenal, enlisted at Hanover, N.H., Orace Earl Breed, born North Teare, N.H., 304th Guard & Fire Co., Q.M.C; Franklin Nelson Breed, 1st. Lieut. enlisted in Paris. All of these are on record in Massachusetts World War Division, State House, Boston.

To this list should be added the name of Ensign Francis Randell Breed who served in the World War and died while on inactive duty October 15, 1918 of pneumonia. Ensign Breed was a brother of Mrs. S.J. French (Miss Julia Breed), of Brighton, N.Y., also Grant Merrill Palmer, Jr. Grandson of Dr. Bowman B. Breed, and son of Mrs. Marion Breed Palmer (Miss Marion Keene Breed). He volunteered in the Italian Ambulance Service, with the American Red Cross May to Oct. 1918, during which service he was awarded the "Croce al Merite di Guerra" (War Cross), and the "Campagna Medaglia" (Service Medal) by the Italian Army. He was in the Harvard unit of the Students Army Training Corps, and closed his service with the Field Artillery of the Central Officers Training School.

Commander George Breed, Germantown, Pa., Retired, and his three sons, Richard, Edward and George have also come to our notice through Mr. J. Howard Breed in his letter read at the dedication of the Breed Tablet. Commander Breed is the son of Richard E. and Mary (Lyon) Breed, and a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1864. He married Clara Meigs Meade, daughter of Rear Admiral Meade, granddaughter of Rear Admiral Paulding, and great-grandfather of John Paulding; the last named of Revolutionary fame as one of the three men who captured Major John Andre as he journeyed back to New York from his conspiracy with Benedict Arnold. Since being placed on the retired list of the Navy he pursues the profession of a consulting engineer.

He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1886. In 1888 he was promoted to Ensign and detailed as Inspector of Ordnance at the West Point Foundry. His resignation took effect in 1891.

He re-entered the service at the outbreak of the War with Spain and served as Executive Officer and Navigator of the U.S. Sterling. He was honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1899.

At the beginning of the World War he entered the Fleet Naval Reserve as Lieut. (Junior grade). In 1917, after four months service, he was promoted to Lieut., and detailed as Executive Officer of the U.S.S. Leonidas. He sailed for the Mediterranean in March, 1918. He served in the expedition of submarine chasers, establishing a base at Corfu. After the Armistice he was placed in command of the surrendered Austro-Hungarian battleships. In November, 1919 he was promoted by selection to Commander. He was placed on inactive duty June 25, 1919. He is still in the Fleet Naval Reserve. His son Richard is a graduate of Yale and was in the Coast Guard service at New Orleans, where he had charge of mine sweeping at one of the mouths of the Mississippi.

Another son, Edward, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915. During the World War he was promoted to Lieutenant and saw service in the Atlantic Squadron. He was subsequently detailed to the Armed Guard and made several voyages in command of sections of this arm of the service. In 1921 he was detailed to the Naval Academy as Instructor. He resigned in 1922.

A third son, George Gordon Breed, entered the Naval Academy in 1914 and, owing to the War, was graduated at the end of three years in 1917. The transport, Missenamic, in which he was returning to America was torpedoed off the Irish coast and, after two hours, he was picked up by an English destroyer. During a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, while in the Atlantic Squadron in January, 1918, two seamen of the crew of the U.S.S. Texas were swept overboard. Ensign (later Lieut.) Breed was commended by his Captain, J.W. Timmons, for special bravery in connection with this incident. He is still in the service.

This closes our record of the participation of the Breed Family in our military history.

I have endeavored to outline, with a single exception, the service of at least one of the number in each of the great wars mentioned.

All the participants in the World War are living and known to you, and their record, easily obtainable, is within the reach of every one, and an outline only of their experiences and their military record as soldiers and sailors of our Republic would unnecessarily lengthen this paper.

Will not some other member of Our Association collect the facts of this last conflict, and, with the additions obtainable from sources other than those used in gathering data for this paper, present to us a sketch of the Breed participation in the World War?

But enough of war, and may its heroes ever be held in grateful memory. We are proud of them.

The Breed Family has no need to be ashamed of their record as citizens and patriots. They have served well their generation.

May their descendants be spared their trying experiences, and may the latest war be the last in history!

May God so guide the nations of the earth that no longer shall differences - many of them trivial - be settled by arms, - by man killing his brother man, - but may the time have already arrived when "they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; (when) nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more".^c

c. Isaiah 2:4.

I have given you only the names of those that have come to me through a very superficial examination of very limited records. I have had no access to the records of our family who emigrated years ago to Teare, N.H., to North Carolina, nor to our western territory either near or remote. As already stated the list of names of the Stonington branch are due to the kindness of Mrs. Buckley. Mention has, in most cases, been very brief, largely because of the brevity of historical records. At the same time it would have made this paper tiresome had more been attempted.

We have here but a beginning of the Breed record. May some others of our Association bring to us additional lists until we may consider the Honor Roll of the Breed Family complete.

NEW MEMBERS, elected since April 12, 1923

Mr. James P. Barnes	Louisville, Ky.
M	
Mr. Aaron George Bissell	Rutland, Vt.
Mr. Louis H. Bonelli, Jr.	Brookline, Mass.
Mr. Arthur Farnsworth Breed	Boston, Mass.
Mr. Bertram M. Breed	Roxbury, Mass.
Miss Ida Maria Breed	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mr. James Roy Breed	Wappinger's Falls Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Mr. Lester Baxter Breed	Lynn, Mass.
Miss Lilla Newhall Breed	Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Amos B. Breed (Mary A. Lindsay)	Lynn, Mass.
Mr. Morris Levern Breed	Union City, Penn.
Mr. Robert Belden Breed	Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Dr. William Bradley Breed	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. William P. Breed	Maitland, Fla.
Mr. William Conklin Breed	Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Mr. Charles Lawrence Burfill	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. (Breed) Coburn	Holden, Vt.
Mrs. Walter G. Daniels (Nellie Johnson)	Swampscott, Mass.
Mr. Willie Rich Breed	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Julia Breed French	Rochester, N.Y.
Miss Julia Breed French, Jr.	Rochester, N.Y.
Mrs. Theodore Parker Gooding (Ebenena Quiner)	Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy C. Hays	St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Arthur E. Hope (Elizabeth Willard)	Hadley, Mass.

Mrs. Lillian Knapp Horton	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mr. Herbert Roy Horton	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mrs. Pearl L. Howard	Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Hattie May Kearn	St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Walter B. Kern (Eva Phelps)	Dayton, O.
Mr. & Mrs. William Gerry Kenne (Susan Newhall)	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. W.D. McKeefrey	Leetonia, O.
Miss Blanche L. Merritt	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Ellen E. Merritt	Lynn, Mass.
Mr. Nestor Merritt	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Charles Edgar Miller (Effie C. Breed)	Warren, Penn.
Dr. & Mrs. Harold E. Miner (Blanche Temple)	Holyoke, Mass.
Mr. James Wallis Oliver	Sharon, Mass.
Mrs. Susan A. (Branley) Pickett	Eau Claire, Mich.
Mr. Edward I. Phillips	Abington, Penn.
Mrs. Annie E. Oliver Proctor	Lynn, Mass.
Mr. Joseph Arthur Raddin	Cliftondale, Mass.
Mrs. George A.K. Sutton (Eoline Spearman)	Rutherford, N.J.
Mrs. Sarah Breed Wiley	Worcester, Mass.
Miss Emma Willard	Washington, D.C.

Total Membership January 1, 1924: 267

Corrections to be made on p.54 of list of members as of
April 12, 1923.

Mrs. Malcolm Thomson (Helen Breed)	Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian F. (Breed) Thompson	Lancaster, Mass.

NECROLOGY - 1923.

Mrs. Amos F. Breed	Lynn, Mass.
Mr. Frank Brooks Breed	Lynn, Mass.